EL COWLES & CO., W. DARSDAY, BAY St. 1865.

A Day of Sumiliation. To-morrow, Thursday, June 1st, is set apart by the proclamation of President phoson as a day of national humiliation and prayer, in memory of the sesses instion of our late President, Abraham Lincoln. In the observance of that day the nation will not only express its grief and sense of loss in the atrocious murder of its loved President, but it will recognize the band of God in its affliction, and, while humbly submitting to His chastisement, will pray that He will turn this evil into good, and our mourning into rejoicing. The setting apart of a day for such services is not only appropriate, but to neglect its observance will be to disregard Providence and insult God. The sudden and violent death of a wise and good ruler is, generally speaking, one of the greatest calamities which a mation can suffer, and it calls for some national and marked recognition of Divine Providence therein. The demonstrations of grief that followed the announcement of President Lincoln's murder, and which made his funeral procession the grandest which the world ever saw, were indeed unanimous and intense beyond precedent, but they do not meet the purpose for which the day is set apart. We have naw had time fully to weigh and estimate the character of our dead President; fully to appreciate the loss which the assassin's bullet brought upon the country; and at the same time to become thankful that the wisdom of our rulers, the loyalty of the people, and the overruling power of God have prevented any positive harm to the nation from this terrible murder. With a grief chastened and saddened by time, with a juster and more perfect approciation of the goodness and greatness of him for whom we mourn, and at the same time with thankful hearts for the assuagement of our calamity, we should approach the

services of the day. national grief which has already been so touchingly manifested, has not passed away. It will make even the request of President Johnson superfluous. All places of business will be closed, and sppropriate religious services will be held, of which due notice will be given, and which every one should feel it a duty to attend.

An Official Becognit on of the Close of the War.

The fact that the rebellion is now entirely suppressed has received a modest but marked official recognition in the order issued at the direction of the President by Secretary Stanton for the release of prisoners sentenced by military commissions to confinement during the war. It will be noticed that the order was issued immedistely on the receipt of the news of Kirby Smitn's surrender. This act, by which the last rebel army was disbanded, and the last musket, cartridge and munition of war, in the possession of any rebel authorities, turned over to the national government, is justly recognized by President Johnson as putting an end to the reballion. What, indeed, is there left of the "Confederacy?" Its civil rulers are either in our hands or have fied the country; the annicomplete; its stores, munitions, fortifica-tions, buildings, and even its archives, are in our possession. It is as dead as it can ever To be sure, order has not yet been restored to the rebellious territory, nor has any legal government been organized in any considerable part of it. These things will, however, come in time, and in the due and usual course of civil authority. The work of the soldiers, the fighting, is all done, the war is over, the rebellion is crushed, though some of its evil effects are not yet removed. And it would be impossible for the government to recognize these facts more gracefully and appropriately than by this act of mercy, which releases from confinement men whom the public safety did not permit to be at large in time

A Scheme for Paying the Entional

Many people do not understand the New York Herald's plan for paying off the national debt, to which allusion is frequently made in the telegraphic news. It is simply this-that the national debt be paid, by voluntary subscription, in three hundred thousand shares of ten thousand dollars each. It argues that the wealthy men of the country can do this and that they will find themselves repaid by the return to a specie basis, and by the removal of heavy taxation. No subscription is to be binding until the whole amount of the debt is sub-

There are several objections to the plan. In the first place a large amount of property is in the hands of disloyal men, who will not join in the project, but who if it is successful would escape scot free, while under the present system they are made to pay their share towards the support of the government. In the second place, it is impracticable. The wealth of the country in loyal hands cannot be more than eighteen thousand millions of dollars: the debt is three thousand millions. To pay it, therefore, every man must voluntarily subscribe one-sixth of what he is worth. No one, even of those who have subscribed, have done this, while many would never subscribe at all. The scheme can therefore never succeed, and, as no subscription is payable until the entire amount is subscribed, it will come to nothing except as a chesp means for the display of patristism.

The Chicago tribune. This powerful and enterprising journal has increased its already mammoth size by the addition of another column on each of its pages, thereby giving greater facilities to its pages thereby giving greater facilities to meant. In anhering to the rules, and in exits advertisers, and at the same time placing ecuting the orders of the Secretary of War much more reading matter before its subscribers. The Tribuse is now the largest newspaper published in the United States. | news mongers; but no just man can but Its enterprise is proverbish and its success and popularity are greater than that of any. he has discharged his duty to the Govern-Its enterprise is proverbial, and its success other newspaper in the West. We observe with pleasure that Dr. Ray, its former able editor, who is recognized as one a daily visitor at his office, and his confiof the best journalists in the country, has dence in Major Rekert's ability, and his resumed its editorial management. These appreciation of his talents and high charevidences of enterprise are guarantees that the success and power of the Tribers will continue to be as great in the future as in

the past well many sminis and Capt. Wm. L. Neale, of Madison County, has been nominated as Union candidate for the office of State Treasurer of Kentucky. The State Executive Committee have issued an address to the voters of the State, announcing the fact of his nomination, and briefly and clearly stating the claims of the Union party upon the voters of Kentucky.

Perel, a cobbler, has been chosen President of Peru. No doubt his strength lay among the bare footed soldiery.

Jeff's in prison and in irons, and, well may Mrs. Jeff. exclaim, "Who will eare for is anti-Union, anti-peace, and Aunty Datother now !"

THE TELLOW PEVER PLOT.

Blackburn in the Role of Philanthr plats—Secognition of his Services by the British Admiralty—Letter from Vice-Admiral Hope—"Gver Zent" and "The Temptation of the Bevil." From t 1. Montreal Gazette, (pro-rebel.) May 27

The evidence respecting the "Yellow Pever Plot," which we insert in other columns, was intended to be published in our last impression, but it was crowded out by the pressure of other news. In the affidavit of Mr. Cleary, a Southern gentleman who was resident here for some time, in the caracter of Mr. Clay, we the ospacity of secretary of Mr. Clay, we have for the first time, in our opinio n, any reliable evidence to connect Dr. Blackburn with this affair. The accounts with which some of our cotamporaries have for weeks past been filled, have not, in our opinion, had sufficient stamp of truth in them to set against the character of Dr. Blackburn, and, therefore, we took no more notice of them than of many others of the absure fictions which h we so long served as food for the gole mouches. Dr. blackburn was for some time resident in Montreal, but the writer of these lines never even happened to meet him, and does not know him by sight. We do, however, know the high reputation in which he has always stood; and we did announce his going to Bermuda as an event in the interest of humanity, from the great skill be was reputed to have from the grant and particular study of yellow fever. His eminence and his conduct in going to Bermuda were both officially recognized by the Admiralty, as the reader

may see from the following dispatch to Vice Admiral Hope: SIR: Referring to your dispatch of the Isth ula, No. 308, bringing under the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the philauthropic conduct of Dr. Blackburn an amigant physics of No. Blackburn, an eminent physician of New Orleans, who proceeded to Bermuda for the purpose of giving the medical man there the benefit of his great experience in the treatment of the yello—fever during the late prevalence of the epidemic, I am commanded by their Lordships to request that you will communicate with Dr. Black-burn and express to him how much grati-fied my Lords have been at the reports of fied my Lords have been at the reports of his humane services, and inform him that they are desirous of testifying their appro-

ciation of them in some way which would be most agreeable to him.

My Lords have decided on making a ent to Dr. Blackburn of the sum present to Dr. Blackburn of the sum of £100, and they would wish to know wheth-er he would prefer to have the sum of mo-It will be hardly necessary to urge that new or some testimonial equivalent in value it should be universally observed. The to be chosen by their Lordships.

(Signed.) I am, &s. W. G. ROMAINE. los Admiral Sir James Hore, K. C. B.,

&c., Halifax. buch being the character of Dr. Black-urn, and such his mission to Bermuds, it did require son eshing more than unsup ported statements, or the evidence of ere scoundrel, seeking to turn an ill-gotten penny, by trying to obtain, alternately the confidence of Federal and Confederate to serve as a py, for the purpose of betray ing either or both, as might be found most p ofitable. But Mr. Cleary is a man of different character, and we see no resson to question his deposition. What it estab-lishes the reader may see who will turn to t in another column. It corrob Hyams; and the same may be said of the dence being accepted, Dr. Biackburn must be held guilty of having attempted to damage the Federal cause by introducing yellow fever among the Federals by means

f infected clothing. Such an act cannot be held to belong to civilized war. It is an outrage against numanity, calling for, and will receive the universal execution of mankind. Civilized war implies an attempt to kill one's enemy while he stands up with arms in his bands, attempting on his side to kill; but it shrinks from seeking the lives of non-combattants and women and children by insidious sick-ness. No punishment can be too severe for such an offence. For the rest, it is an incident in human life to be most pro-Blackburn held into so deep an abyes as

of more thorough organization.

Several valuable address a were made
this evidence seems to have placed him.

Several valuable address as were made
than three months, in the surrender of
Vickaburg and its immense garrison. take revenge for her injuries, or the temp-tation of the devil, led him to commit him-

The Assistant Secretary of War. [From the Cincinnati Times.]

We have been furnished, by his intimate personal friend, with a few facts, from which we are able to give the following Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, late Major and Quartermaster and Superintendent of the United States Tele-

graph: Mr. Eckert is a native of Ohio, and was, several years ago, a postmaster in some town in the central part of the State. He was afterward a superintendent of tele-graph lines. He subsequently removed to Georgia, and was engaged quite extensive-ly in gold mining, and had accumulated ne considerable means.

At the outbreak of the rebellion his deoted patriotism and love for the old flag of the Union influenced him to foreske everything but his family, and to strike for the Union lines, encountering in his escape hardships, difficulties and snares which one but a man of the utmost nerve and

fort—and their children, one quite young, they finally reached the Union lines near Nashville; not, however, without many hair-breadth escapes—sometimes his cap-ture and death almost imminent. She reserved the outbreak of her full heart of grief until safe, beyond a peradventure, in the Union lines, and then her womanly nature held a carnival, and retrospecting the trials they had endured in their flight, tears fell—she wept, as she had a right to weep, and thanked God for their deliv-

Reaching this city, they met an old and faithful friend, the late Mr. Davenport, so ong and favorably known to our citizens as the director of the telegraph interests, who gave them such a welcome as a "friend indeed" could give.

Mr. Eckert was advised to go to Washton. His arrival in that city early in the

war was the commencement of his valuable services to the Government. He was soon appointed Quartermaster, Major and A. D. O. and assigned to duty as superinten War Department. He rapidly gained th entire confidence and high esteem of Mr. Stanton to whom he has been a most valuable assistant. His usefulness was not confined to duties pertaining to the military telegraph, though they required a man of the firmest principle, constant watchful-ness, quick apprehensions and sound judgwith reference to the confidential character of all war matters, he may have incurred the momentary ill-will of some of the ment. His relations with our lamented late President, Mr. Lincoln, were of the most friendly character. Mr. Lincoln was acter he often expressed, but more visibly acknowledged by selecting the Major to meet and confer with the rebel commisslovers off Fortress Monroe, and to carry out the plans of the government on that occasion. Much of the detail was left to Major Bekers's discretion, and the President was not sparing in his commendation of the Misjor's semi-diplomatic skill in con-

ducting that affair.

Mr. Eckert was in no wise ambitious save to serve his country to the utmost of his strength and ability, and to this ser-vice he has devoted his undivided time, energy and talents. He has doubly ear ed preferment; he is a man at all points. whom the people of this nation delight to honor, when he takes his light from under the bushel, when they come to know more of his virtues and of his unquestioned fit ness for the important trust reposed in him by his recent appointment.

The head of the Southern Confederacy

District on the same of the sa

List of Ohio Troops to be Mustered | Some Choice Bits of Information on | Kirby Smith's Dilemma-The Escape Below we give a list of the Ohio

Infantry Regiments Viat are expected to report for payment and discharge at the several camps in this State, designated by general orders of the War Department for that purpose. It is not definitely understood whether the veteran regiments are to be mustered out entire or not; the presumption is, however, that those members only will be discharged whose term of service expire prior to the 1st of October,

Organizations that will probably report

at Camp Cleveland: 14th vet, 19th vet, 21st vet, 29th act 37th vet, 38th vet, 41st vet, 49th vet, 55th vet, 57th vet, 68th vet, 72d vet, 77th vet, 82d vet, 1000th, 101st, 103d, 104th, 105th, 107th, 111th, 115th, 118th, 123d, 124th, 125th. Organizations that will probably report

at Camp Chase and Tod Barracks: 4th vet, 15th vet, 20th vet, 23d vet, 25th vet, 25th vet, 27th vet, 30th vet, 31st vet, 32d vet, 40th vet, 43d vet, 45th vet, 45th 82d vet, 40th vet, 43d vet, 45th vet, 46th vet, 51st vet, 48th vet, 60th vet, 62d vet, 63th vet, 65th vet, 75th vet, 71st vet, 73t vet, 76th vet, 78th vet, 40th vet, 81st v.t, 90th vet, 95th vet, 97th vet, 98th vet, 102d, 110th, 113th, 114th, 122d, 120th, 173d, 174th, 175th, 178th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d. Organizations that will probably report

at Camp Dennison: 5th vet, 11th vet, 13th vet, 17th vet, 18th vet, 23d vet, 38d vet, 56th vet, 39th vet, 47th vet, 50th vet, 52d vet, 53d vet, 54th vet, 56th vet, 59th vet, 63d vet, 69th vet, 70th vet, 74th vet, 75th vet, 79th vet, 83d vet, 89th vet, 91st vet, 91d vet, 93d vet, 94th vet, 106th, 108th, 116th.

unio Christina Bissionary Society. Pocasional Correspondence Cleveland Leaven] EDS LEADER: Knowing that many of your readers will take an interest in the matter, I ask you to publish the following respecting the anniversary meeting of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, held at Ashland on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month. This society was organized thirteen years ago under the auspices of the Disciple churches in Ohio. This was the fourteenth anniversary, and was pronounced more numerously attended than any of the former ones. Besides the business incident to all such meetings, there came before this some matters of more than ordinary importance. Of these I will men-

I. It was proposed to appoint an agent to canvass the State in the Sunday school interest, whose duty it should be to awaken a general interest in the churches, to organize schools where there are none, and in all ways to contribute to the furtherance of the cause. This measure was adopted, and the Board of Managers instructed to

appoint such agent. II. It was proposed to render the Ohio Society an auxiliary to the American Christian Missionary Society. The friends of this measure argued that it would advance the missionary cause. After discussion the su ject was postponed one year.

III. The necessity of establishing Chair in connection with some educational institution, for the training of young men for the Christian ministry, was urged with great earnestness. Though no action re-sulted from the discussion of this subject all seemed to feel that such action must soon come.

The proceedings of the meeting were harmonious throughout and excited deep interest in the minds of the large auditory constant y in attendance. This society promises, in part, to supply the want of coperation among the Disciple churches— therto the great want of the body. All the facts brought to light during this anni versary meeting pointed in the direction

livered by Prof. W. K. Pendletan of Bethany College. His subject, "The Things tation of the devil, led him to commit him-self to so foul a crime. He had better himself have died.

Akron was chosen as the place for the next anniversary. Solon, May 29th.

> Jeff. Davis and Bis Condition. The following statements are from the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the

Philadelphia Inquirer, dated May 26: Yesterday morning Davis complained of being sick, and expressed a wish to see a physician. The officer of the day, after consulting the proper authorities, told his prisoner that a physician would be allowed him. "What physicians have you here?" asked Jeff of Captain J. E. Tetlow, the officer of the day on duty yesterday. Capt. Tetlow mentioned the names of Doctors Bancroft, Janeway and Craven.

"Where is Dr. Bancroft from?" queried Jeff. "From Connectiont," answered the Captain. "Don't want him then. Where's Janeway from? Do you know where Craven is from?" persisted Jeff. "Yes, he is from New Jarsey." Let me have him, then." In justice to Dr. Craven we feel concelled to any that no withstanding. fortivinde would have the energy
tience to surmount and overcome.

Accompanied by his wife—a woman of
chief of traitors, the physician is and ever
has been an unconditional Union man,
dyed in the wool. The Doctor found
thing seriously wrong with Jeff's phys-

ical condition. The real reason of Davis' desire for a physician became apparent when his noontide meal was served to him. The mur-derer of our prisoners is fed on the regular army rations, precisely of the same quantity and quality as is served out to our soldiers in garrison. Jeff has not been par-taking of this food with any apparent relish. At noon yesterday he threw his soup, meet and bread from him, exclaiming, in a loud and angry voice, "that he was not accustomed to such living, and

would not put up with it"

The officer and his guards on duty within the call looked on in quiet surprise. Davis became yet more trate, and strode up and down his cell, exclaiming that he was "to be murdered." At one time he endeavored to deprive one of the guards of his gun. Failing in

this, he tore open his vest and shirt, bared his breast, and asked to be shot. This melodramatic request was not complied with. Judge Cartter. J. W. Forney, Esq, in his "occasional"

letter to the Philadelphia Press, thus speaks

of Judge D. K. Cartter, before whom Jeff. Davis will be tried for treason: The Chief Justice of the Superior Court is the Hon. David K. Cartter, a native of New York, and represented one of the Ohio Congressional Districts from 1849 to 1853. He has occupied several positions in his new State—among others that of President Judge of a populous and intelligent district. He also represented our country at the South American Court of Bolivia as resident minister. He resigned and returned to Ohio about three years ago. After Congress had reorganized the courts of this district, and legislated out the old judges, President Lincoln, anxious to secure men of ripe experience, capacity, and unchal-lenged loyalty, appointed Judge Cartter at the head of the new court, and associated with him Hon. Abraham Olin, of New York; Hon. George F. Fisher, of Delaware, and Mr. Wiley, of Georgetown. It is before this court, and probably Justice Cartter alone, that the great crim-inal will be tried. It is proposed in cer-tain quarters that Chief Justice Chase should preside, but I do not think the idea should preside, but I do not think the idea will be carried out. Those who know Justice C. will rejoice that to this intrepid, unselfish, and thorough statesman, a duty so important has been confided. Originally a member of the Democratic party, from which, like thousands of others, he cut loose the moment he discovered the pro-sisvery plans of the leaders, David K. Cartter is, in the truest sense of the word. Cartter is, in the truest sense of the word, qualified by impulse, principle, experience nd a knowledge of men and the history fair country, to see that justice is not chested of its dues, and that the greatest

cape the fate he so coolly courted, and so recklessly and insolently defied.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. sippi-Capture of their Bagg sge.

crime long beforehand."

But as if his own madness without meth-

od did not inspire the editor of La Patrie with enough of such kind of writing, he

of the fact that he speaks of what he knows

by personal experience and observation on the ground. Why he desarted so noble

and glorious a cause as that of the C. S. A.

when his services, if ever worth anything, were most needed. Camille omits to tell

us. I can only pick two or three choice
plums from his rich-made dish of discourse;
Does not every one know that the party
of which Mr. Lincoln was one of the cad-

ers used annually, in public ceremony, to burn the Constitution which was bequesth-

ed to the nation by the founders of the Re-

After having asserted and "proved

that Booth was a Northern man, with

Northern principles, he gives the follow-ing truthful sketch of John Brown, the

tissue of horrors, and who had committee

crimes more than enough to hat g him in any country in the world, except the United

not mine. Power having now fallen into

and Butlers, their cowardice alone may te

[is] the only sentiment one can hope to meet with among those to whose names is

attached the baleful epithet of the Yan-

A Scrap of History.

the public by the Secretary of War, it is as well to relate the following incident, which

carries with it its own comment, and the truth of which will not be questioned. Just

to say that, as a subordinate officer, I

Prior, however, to Pemberton's capitula

the rebel stronghold must fall, General

Sherman rode up to General Grant's headquarters one day and found his chief stretched on the ground beneath his "flg,"

endeavoring to keep as cool as possible in sultry midsummer weather. They were

chatting pleasantly on the prospects of the

quickly-approaching success, when General Grant's Assistant Adjutant General

came up and asked him for a certain paper

of official importance.

It is well known that Gen. Grant exter-

ed upon the campaign without more "personal baggage than a tooth-brush," and this

accounts for the fact that his official re-

his military blouse. Taking a handful of documents from this receptacle, he selected

the one that had been asked for and he-

eye, he said : " By-the by, General, here is

man took it, and saw the "protest" which

a little more than two months before he

had handed to General Grant to be for-

warded to Washington through the proper

channel. An expression, half astonishment and half gratification, diffused itself over

Sherman's war-worn features, which quick-

his hand, and tearing it into small frag-

[Was logion correspondence N. Y. Times.]

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.

In three or four days we shall have for

publication of a full report of that part of the testimony taken during the trial of the

G. S. Clark, the comedian, has also been

released from confinement in the Old Capitol Prison. During his imprisonment he

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

Junius Brutus Book is still in the Old

inmates by his gymnastic feats with the

Speech.

Immediately on the arrival of the steam

er Hitlman, General Sheridan proceeded

to the St. Charles hotel. A salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival

and he was soon called forth. The crowd

a few moments the hotel was besieged, and

amid cheers the General was loudly called for, when he appeared on the balcony, and

I never make speeches."

The General then bowed, and returned

within the hotel, amid hearty cheers from his auditors. After shaking hands with a

few friends at the hotel, the General ac-cepted the invitation of Admiral Lee, and both went to the Admiral's ship, which lay

out shouts of welcome, and at 2 o clock the General dined with the Admiral and their

respective staffs. Correspondence Cincin-

A significant fact in regard to the ca

pacity of the negro for elevation is stated

by the Nashville correspondent of the

Cincinnati Commercial. He says that of

the members of the 14th Colored Infantry,

who were mainly slaves, five hundred can

now read the newspapers. A year and a

half ago only four or five could read at all.

anchored opposits the city. As he proached the vessel its dogs of war beld

"Boys, you must excuse me. You know

was composed of soldiers and citizens.

spoke as follows:

Indian clubs, throwing somersaults, &c.

either side. - N. Y. Tunes.

unsonnected with the case.

something that will interest you." | Sher-

Aprepes of the complaint of General

strain them from frightful excesses.

1228

The italies above are Camille's

Tribune furnishes some extracts from the secession papers of France, which we append. The absurd falsehoods thus propagated are the work either of fools or knaves, and probably the latter.

Tribune furnishes some extracts from the R. T.

We are reliably informed that General Hood and staff crossed the Mississippiriver on or about the 2d, and arrived at Tunics, Bend on the 5th and were entartained at the house of a Mr. Trowless one night. While they were there an ad-La Patrie now writes as follows: "What will the Siecle say if it turns out that this clear to which it attributes the horrible crime is that of the Ulira-Republican party; if it be shown that the brothers Booth were the tools of those scelares, who, after the manner of Mazzini, innuate North America and have born the manner of mazzini, in home managing."

The patrie now writes as follows: "What follows were there an adjoining plantation was visited by a party of cavary from Port Hudson, in search of commanding the Beannen's men, but they were there an adjoining plantation was visited by a party of cavary from Port Hudson, in search of commanding the Beannen's men, but they were there an adjoining plantation was visited by a party of cavary from Port Hudson, in search of commanding the Beannen's men, but they were there an adjoining plantation was visited by a party of cavary from Port Hudson, in search of commanding the Beannen's men, but they were there an adjoining plantation was visited by a party of cavary from Port Hudson, in search of commanding the Beannen's men, but they were the tools of those sectares. Who, after the proximity of the nobler game.

the manner of Marzini, inundate North
America and have long been menacing
Mr. Lincoln with the polgnard unless he
yielded to their sanguinary demand. 7—
Mr. Lincoln remained some time in New
Orleans, and was respected there, even
after the pro-consulate of Butler; he spant Orleans, and was respected there, even after the pro-consulate of Butler; he spent several days in Richmond immediately after Lee's defect, and the people howed before the President; he goes to New York, appears in public and is there struck by an assassin who styles him there struck by an assassin who styles him there strucks by an assassin who styles him there is the struck by an assassing the strucks by an assassing the styles him there is the struck by an assassing the styles him there is the struck by a style by the struck by a struck the baggage and uniform of the general the latter escaping in his robe de nuit — Heeds was probably bound to see Kirby Smith, who, by the way, as we are very positively informed, was not assessinated but still lives to proclamate and surren assassin who styles him tyrant. Surely, it seems as if this scene were not new, and that the sectaries of revolution in Europe had arranged the horrible incidents of the

Since writing the above, we have been informed by a passenger who arrived here yesterday from the mouth of Red river, that Mrs. Kirby Smith had recently arrived there by a flag of truce boat, and that she represented the position of her husband to be extremely critical. There was a party which threatened to assuminate him if he surrendered, and another which if he surrendered, and another which threatened to forsake his standard if he continued the struggle. The Flight of magrath.

inserts the other day, with prefatory note of approval, a long, almost insane letter from Camille de Polignac. M. de Polignac, in maitreating the American question in general and the question of Mr. Lincoln's murder in particular, makes murder in particular, makes murder in particular, in the street in the st [Charleston Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] Mr. John Heart, former editor of the Mencury, who arrived from Columbia yesterday, says Governor Magrath left Columbia, S. O., at daylight, last Tuesday, incog., for parts unknown, to the great surprise and indignation of his friends, who shought he should stay and face the mumet a small detachment of Union troops about eight miles from Columbia, going towards that place with despatches Governor Magrath from General Gillmore. The undignified exit of the rebel executive was severely denounced by Wm. Gill-more Simms, the post and novelist now editing the Columbia Phamiz, a dingy little sheet about the size of a sheet of foolsesp. auhawker (pullard brigand), the Kansas J. B. Campbell, Eq., another prominent lawyer of this city and member of the Logislature, also residing in Columbis, de-nounced the hasty flight of the Governor in severe terms. It is believed the fugacious executive took the road to Aiken the hands of the Stantons, and Johnsons

The Election in Virginia. There was a general election held in Virginia on Thursday last, under proclamation of Governor Pierpont, for local officers and members of the Legislature. As a general thing there were two tickets in the field. In Norfolk about 800 votes were cast, the principal issue being negro suffrage. The ticket against it was successful. In Fairfax and other counties, what was known as Apropes of the complaint of General Sherman that his correspondence with General Johnston, respecting the amnesty before the capitulation of the rebel troops in North Carolina, has been withheld from the Unconditional Union toket was defested. Every voter, however, was renew State Government, and the Govern ment of the United States .- Wash Cor Cin Gazette.

MEDICAL.

before General Grant initiated his splendid campsign against Vicksburg, in the spring of 1863, and after all the preparations had been made for swinging loose from the base DEAFNESS. of supplies on the Mississippi river, to make the circuitous inland mar h, by the way of Jackson, Misalssippi, to the rear of Vicks-burg, he was called upon by General Sher-DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS, man, and spoken to as follows:
"General Grant, I feel it to be my duty AND CATARRH.

TREATED AS THUAL BY bound to give you my hearty co-operation in this movement; but, having no faith in it, I feel it due to my military reputation

Who can be consulted at the following places: to protest against it in writing, and hope that my protest will be forwarded by you AT PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO, to Washington."
"Very well, Sherman, quietly replied At the Farmly Stones, from Tuesday, June 18th, until Saturday, June 17th, 1865.

the Commanding General; "send along your protest; I'll take care of it." The next day General Grant received the AT ELIRIA, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO, At the Been's House from Tuesday, June 20th, utile Saturday, June 28th, 1816. General's paper, and the movement was then initiated which culminated, in less AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO, At the American Hotel, fr m Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865. than three months, in the surrender of AT CLEVELAND, At Russell's Forest City House, from July 24, un il S. turday, July 8th. n

> UNITED STATES 30 LOAN

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By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for cords were carried in the breast pocket of the sale of United States Securities, offers to the peblic the third series of Treasury Notes, hearing soren and three-tenths per cent. Interest per annua fore putting the rest away drew forth a second paper from the pile. Then turning to Sherman with a merry twinkle in his

7-30 LOAN!

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public no longer exist, and the Judge Advisor is now desirous that the greatest The Notes of the Third Series are precise. publicity be given to it.

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The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of inter est. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalept to the carrency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest is Gold Capitol Prison, where he astonishes the be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent, in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and

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